

OWN YOUR HOME



MINI PROJECT

REPORT ON

“OWN YOUR HOME”

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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

SEMESTER :1

AT

OWN YOUR HOME

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INDEX

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| INDEX..... | 2 |
| INTRODUCTION | 5 |
| SCOPE | 5 |
| FEASIBILITY STUDY..... | 6 |
| 1. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY | 6 |
| 2. ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY | 6 |
| 3. OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY | 7 |
| EXISTING SYSTEM AND NEED FOR SYSTEM | 8 |
| 1. EXISTING SYSTEM | 8 |
| 2. NEED FOR THE SYSTEM | 8 |
| USER MANUAL | 10 |
| 1. User manual | 10 |
| A. Admin | 10 |
| B. Customers/Users | 10 |
| 2. Operational Manual/ Menu Explanation | 11 |

OWN YOUR HOME

| | |
|--|----|
| A. Login..... | 11 |
| B. User Registration | 11 |
| C. User Registration Page | 11 |
| E. Manage Property | 12 |
| F. Notification | 12 |
| 2. USE CASE DIAGRAM..... | 14 |
| TABLE SPECIFICATIONS..... | 21 |
| OPERATING ENVIROMNMENT..... | 24 |
| HARDWARE | 24 |
| SOFTWARE | 24 |
| DETAILS DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGIES USED | 25 |
| 1. JAVA | 25 |
| 2. JDBC DRIVER MODEL | 26 |
| 4. Advantages of Java | 27 |
| 5. Java in Web..... | 27 |
| 6. Features of HTML..... | 28 |
| 7. Java Server Pages(JSP) | 29 |
| A. Advantages of JSP | 29 |
| B. Access..... | 31 |
| 9. Postgres | 31 |
| A. Interfaces..... | 32 |
| B. Standards compliance | 32 |
| USER INTERFACE DESIGN (SCREENS ETC.)..... | 33 |
| PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT | 40 |
| IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE | 40 |
| VALIDATION CHECKS..... | 41 |
| OBEJECTIVES OF SYSTEM..... | 41 |

OWN YOUR HOME

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| DRAWBACKS AND LIMITATIONS | 42 |
| SAMPLE PROGRAMME CODE | 43 |
| FUTURE SCOPE..... | 50 |
| CONCLUSION | 51 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | 52 |
| REFERENCE..... | 53 |

OWN YOUR HOME

INTRODUCTION

Own your home is web-based which supports the accessibility of selling and giving on rent property to the owner and to the customer.

The system is being used for selling one's property or giving it on rent, it also maintains owner's details and customer's details, it also helps us to do documentation of property online and many other things. Compare the properties available from different users & choose the most preferable and suitable property for users

In this system people have to do manually to buy or rent their property, So this takes a lots of time to visit a site and buy or rent it

To overcome this we have introduces this system for users, This system can help users to reduce their time by getting the details online .

SCOPE

- This site provides facility to place property details for sell or rent.
- Property holder can contact with customer.
- Admin switch all user's activity. Internet user can search property from search engine for buy, Rent and Sell.
- Fast communication between property holder and client.

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FEASIBILITY STUDY

1. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

- Technical feasibility is related with study of hardware, software, overall computer configuration of existing as well as proposed system.
- Our program is developed using Java language and can run on any machine and is very easy to operate.
- Also, we do not need any resources as the program can be executed on a single machine.
- It is found that software and hardware are easily supported by the system, so no additional requirement of hardware and software necessary.

2. ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

- Economic feasibility is concern with total cost and all benefits as well as expected saving of proposed system.
- It is also related with maintenance of system and benefit derived from the system.
- The cost benefit analysis is common method in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the system.
- In our system majority of tools and technologies that were used are freely available and thus the development cost is negligible.

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- And the user point of view, there are no cost for using the system. Hence the system is economically feasible.

3. OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

- Operational feasibility is related with human, organizational and political aspects.
- Our system is operationally feasible as it very easy for the End users to operate.
- This system is developed in Java language.
- The user who has knowledge of this language can operate the system.

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EXISTING SYSTEM AND NEED FOR SYSTEM

1. EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system is majorly clerical process this is not computerized system. There are some drawbacks in existing system:

- The existing system performs the task as manually.
- In this system there are lots of paper works.
- The existing system is very time-consuming processes.
- It is Difficult to generate reports.
- There is difficulty in storing and retrieving the data.
- It has a large amount of repeated data.
- There is lots of manpower required.

Due to the above drawback, the existing system is very complicated and not secure system.

2. NEED FOR THE SYSTEM

Now our system will overcome this all drawbacks. It will reduce efforts required to manage all shipping records. All work can be done on just few clicks. The Only need is to fill given forms for retrieving required information. This system will provide facilities like add user

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records, Update Supplier records, delete records, search document records. The system helps to maintain Inventory details and documents which are required for importing goods.

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USER MANUAL

1. User manual

Although the user interface of the system is constructed in such a way that anyone can use the system if he has the basic knowledge of the operating keyboard and mouse operation of the computer. All pages of the application contain the descriptive links and the buttons that will help the user to perform the required operation. There are following links/module.

A. Admin

- Admin will have the full authority to the software.
- Admin will login by using his account.
- Admin will view the details of the users.
- Admin can verify property.

B. Customers/Users

- User can be add property.
- User can view property of other users.
- User can buy the property.

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2. Operational Manual/ Menu Explanation

A. Login

This page is used to login the user in Own Your Home. For this user has to enter the User id, Password, and Select **Admin/User** Role then only user get Home Page otherwise he will get error message as “Login Fail”.

B. User Registration

When new user does not have account then through this page, he can register himself to the system. The user has to just do one thing that fill all details on registration form. Also, every entry should be unique so that the problem of duplication is avoided and there no user with same details in the database.

C. User Registration Page

This Form contains the Registration details.

1. Click on New Registration.
2. Enter all details as per the form fields.
3. You can see the user registration form in tab format i.e. User id, Email-id, Mobile no, Address.

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4. Hear you continuously fill all tabs then click on “Create Button”
For Submit form.

D. Verify Property

Admin can verify the property add by users.

E. Manage Property

User can Add, Update & Delete his property.

User also see other property(1bhk, 2bhk, 3bhk, Row House)

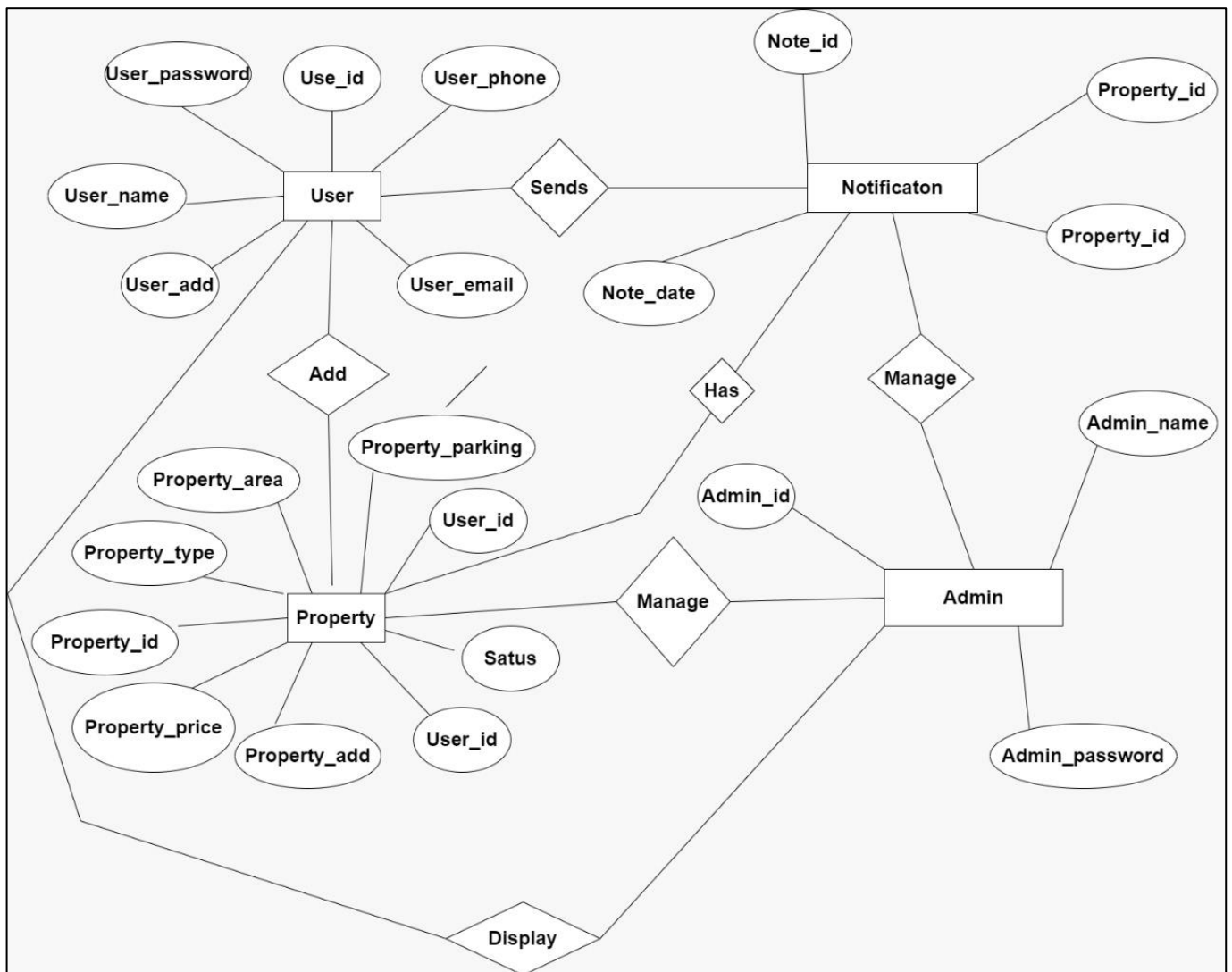
F. Notification

If other user show interest in your property you get notification
(Userid, Email-id, Mobile No).

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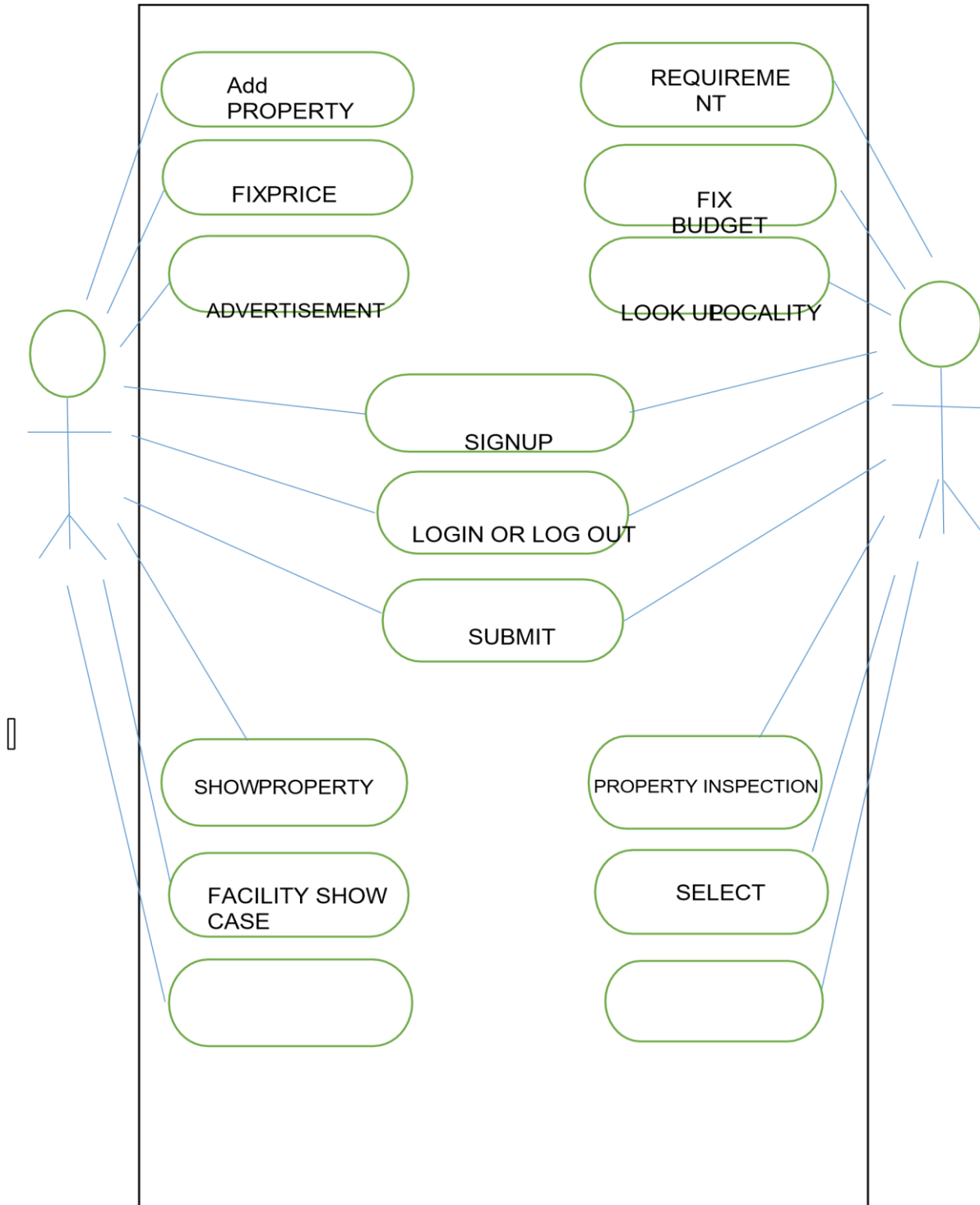
SYSTEM DESIGN

1. ER DIGRAM



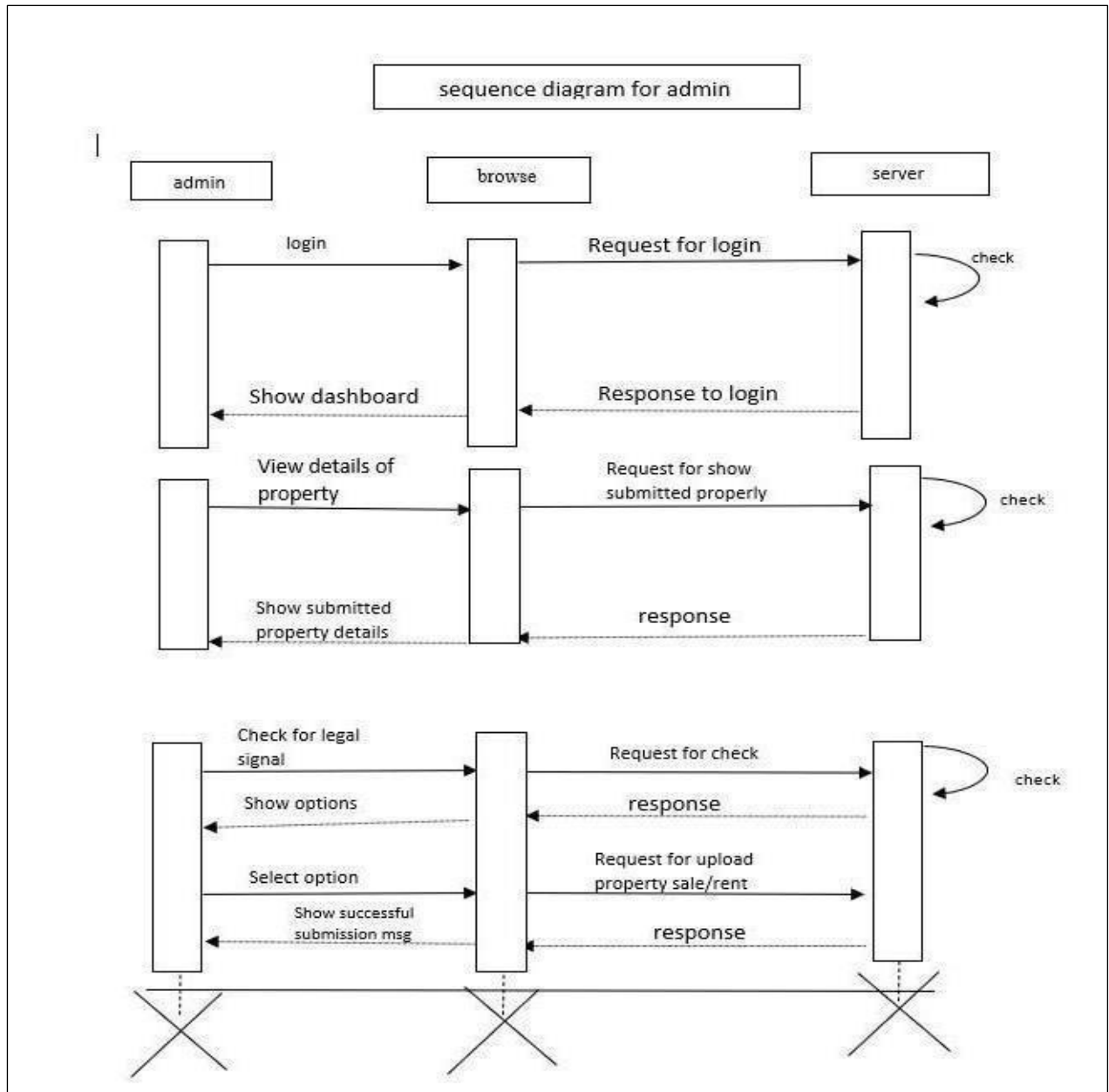
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2. USE CASE DIAGRAM



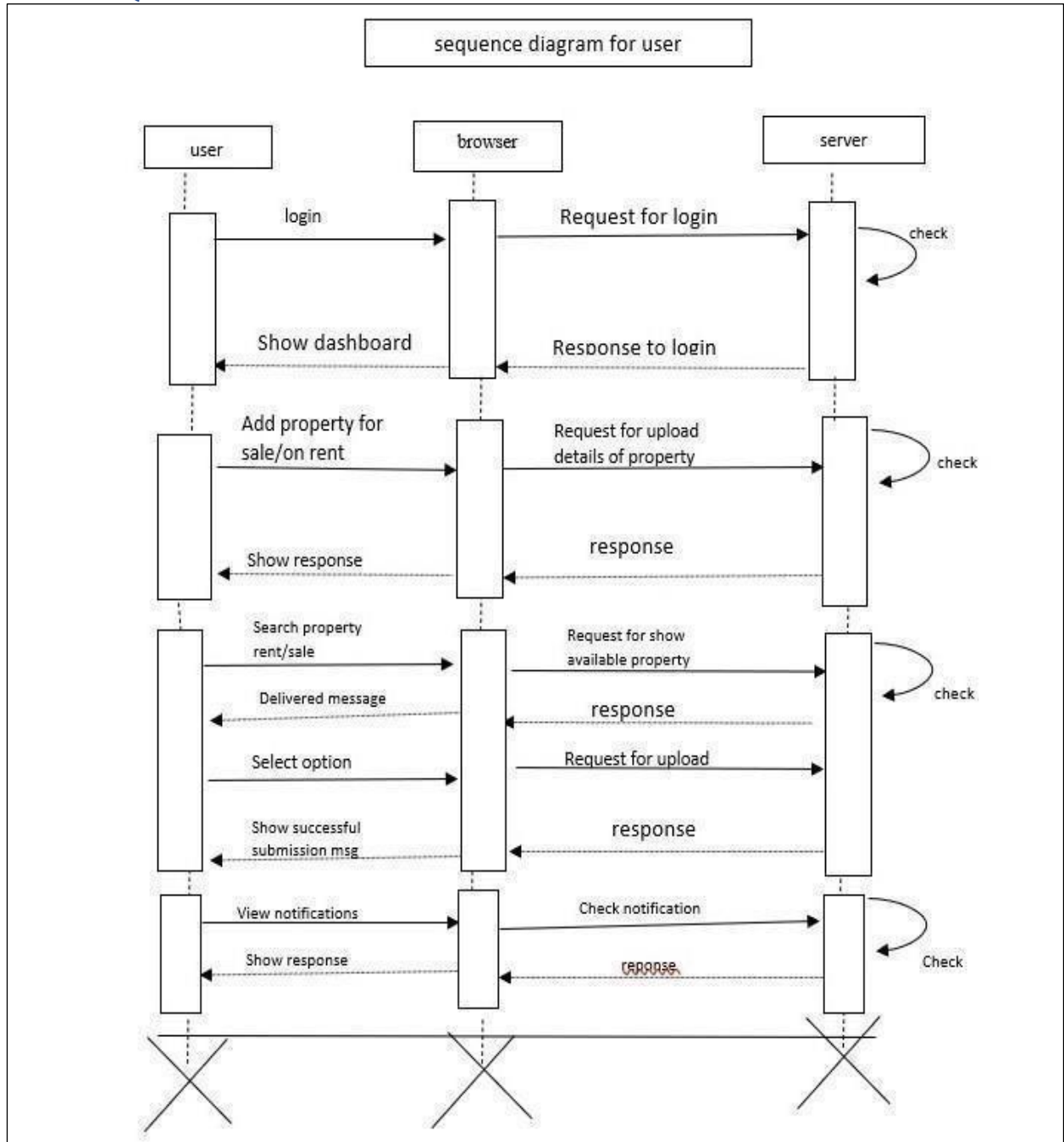
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3. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN



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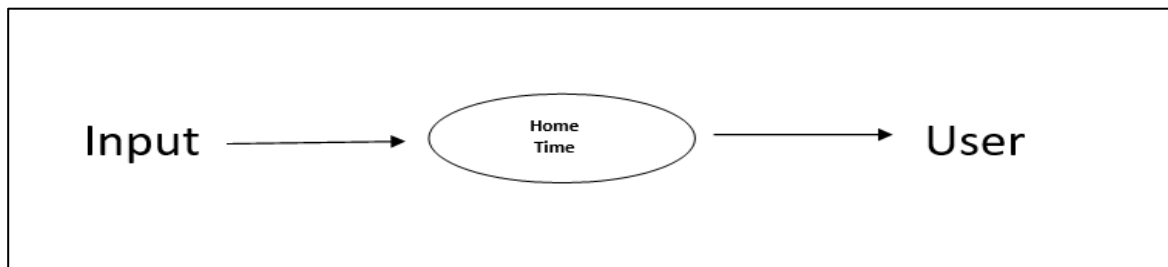
4. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM FOR USER



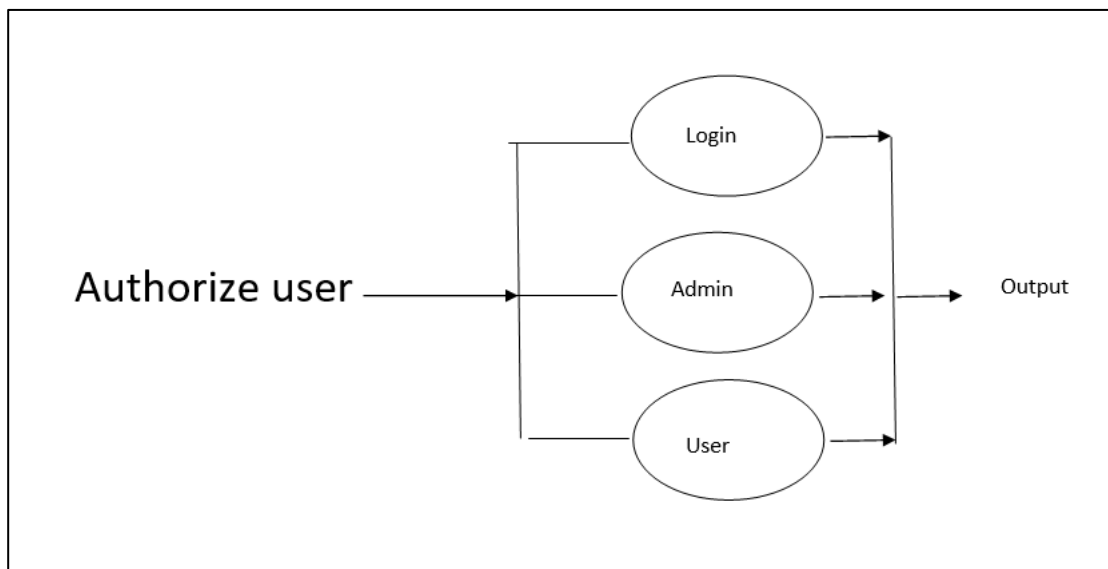
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5. DFD DIAGRAM

Level 0

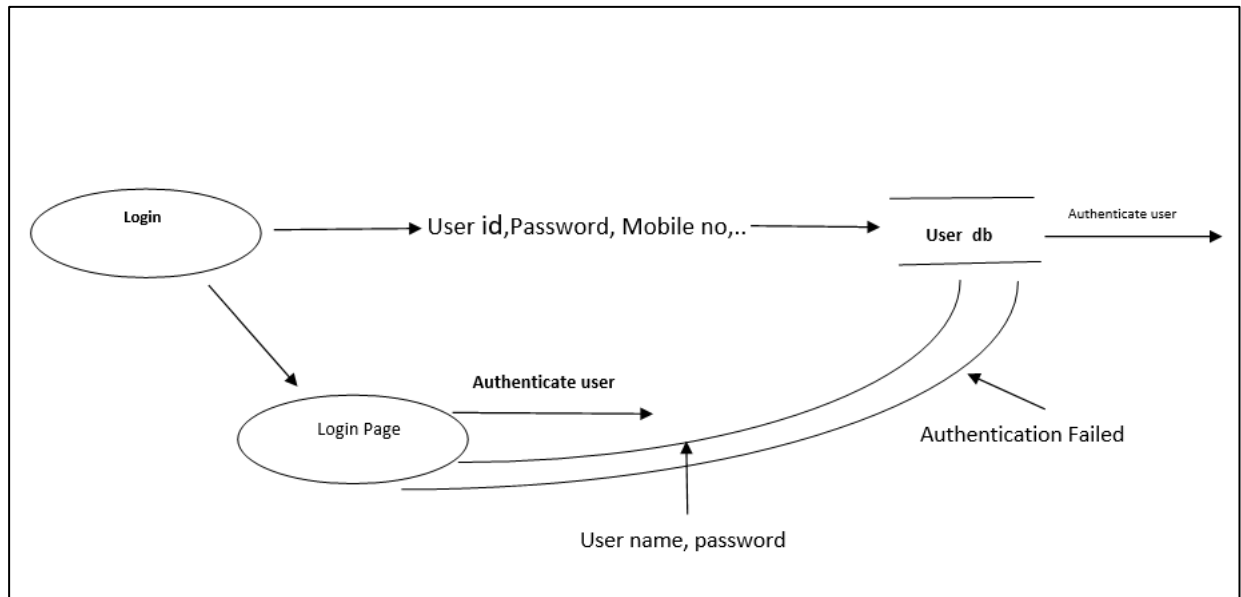


Level 1

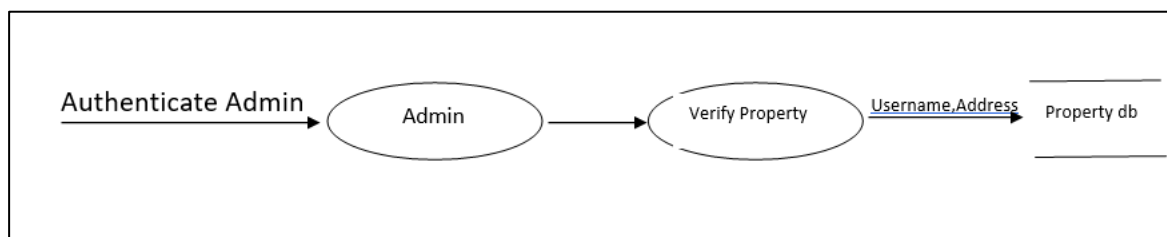


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Level 2 (a)

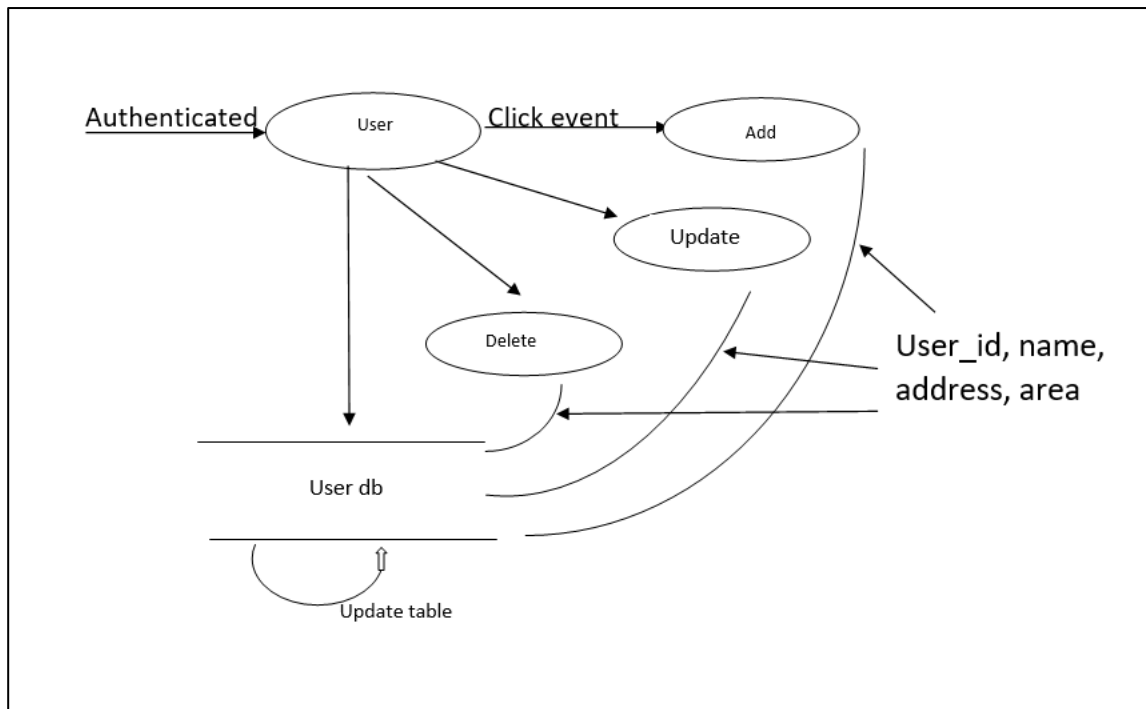


Level 2 (b)



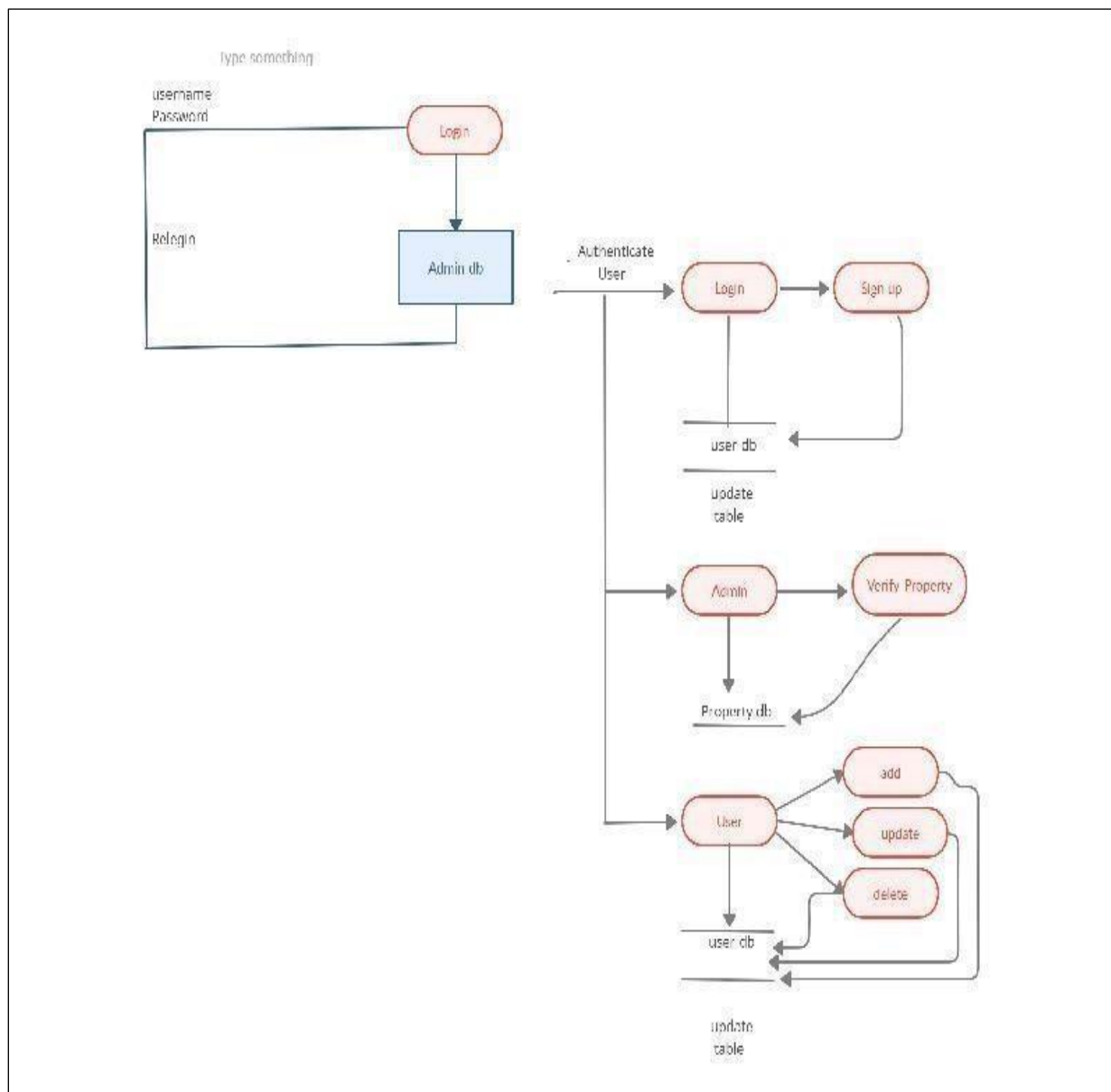
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Level 2 (c)



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Level 3



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TABLE SPECIFICATIONS

ADMIN

| Entity Name | Entity Type & Size | Constraints | Description |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Admin_id | Int (10) | Primary key | Admin id |
| Admin_pwd | Varchar (20) | Not Null | Admin Password |
| Admin_name | Varchar (20) | Not Null | Admin Name |

USER

| Entity Name | Entity Type & Size | Constraints | Description |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| User_id | Int (10) | Primary key | User id |
| User_pwd | Varchar (20) | Not Null | User Password |
| User_name | Varchar (20) | Not Null | User Name |
| User_addr | Varchar (20) | Not Null | User Address |

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| | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| User_phone | Int (10) | Not Null | User Phone no. |
| User_email | Varchar (20) | Not Null | User email id |

PROPERTY

| Entity Name | Entity Type & Size | Constraints | Description |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Property_id | Int (10) | Primary key | Property id |
| Property_for | Varchar (20) | Not Null | Property for |
| Property_type | Varchar (20) | Not Null | Property type |
| Property_area | Int (10) | Not Null | Property area |
| Property_price | Int (10) | Not Null | Property price |
| Property_address | Varchar (20) | Not Null | Property address |
| Property_parking | Varchar (20) | Not Null | Property parking |
| User_id | Int (10) | Foreign key | User id |
| Status | Varchar (20) | Not Null | Status |

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NOTIFICATION

| Entity Name | Entity Type & Size | Constraints | Description |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Note_id | Int (10) | Primary key | Notification id |
| Note_date | Int (10) | Not Null | Notification date |
| Property_id | Int (10) | Foreign key | Property id |
| User_id | Int (10) | Foreign key | User id |

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OPERATING ENVIROMNMENT

HARDWARE

- Memory: 1 GB RAM
- Processor: Intel-Pentium Dual Core
- Hard disk: 100 GB
- Accessories: Printer, Computer, Router

SOFTWARE

- Operating System: Linux OS
- Language: Java
- Backend: POSTGRES SQL/ MY SQL
- User Interface: HTML & CSS

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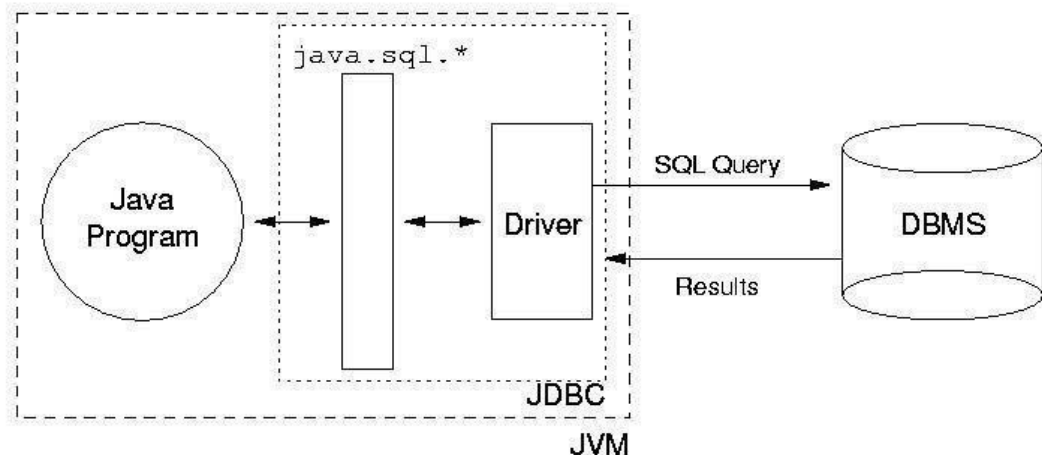
DETAILS DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGIES USED

1. JAVA

Java is a general-purpose, object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems of USA in 1991. Originally called Oak by James Gosling (one of the inventors of the language). Java was invented for the development of software for consumer electronic devices like TVs, toasters, etc. The main aim had to make java simple, portable and reliable. Java Authors: James, Arthur Van, and others. Java is a high-level, third generation programming language, like C, FORTRAN, Smalltalk, Perl, and many others. You can use Java to write computer applications that play games, store data or do any of the thousands of other things computer software can do. Compared to other programming languages, Java is most similar to C. However, although Java shares much of C's syntax, it is not C. Knowing how to program in C or, better yet, C++, will certainly help you to learn Java more quickly, but you don't need to know C to learn Java. A Java compiler won't compile C code, and most large C programs need to be changed substantially before they can become Java programs. What's most special about Java in relation to other programming languages is that it lets you write special programs called applets, web project etc. that can be downloaded from the Internet and played safely within a web browser. Java language is called as an Object-Oriented Programming language and before beginning for Java, we have to learn the concept of OOPs (ObjectOriented Programming).

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2. JDBC DRIVER MODEL



In the commercial world, we use Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) to solve business problems, to develop commercial software, or to provide contract services to other businesses' projects. If a company wants to build an e-business Website using a multitier architecture, it usually involves managers, architects, designers, programmers, testers, and database experts throughout the development lifecycle.

3. Why we need JDBC?

- ODBC is not appropriate for direct use from Java because it uses a C interfaces.
- ODBC is hard to learn. It mixes simple and advanced features together, and it has Complex options even for simple queries.

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- A Java API like JDBC is needed in order to enable a "Pure Java" solution.
- When ODBC is used, the ODBC driver manager and drivers must be manually Installed on every client machine.

4. Advantages of Java

- Purely Object oriented.
- Platform independent.
- It is dynamic, simple and robust.
- Easy to learn.
- Multithreaded. Secure.
- Wide variety of Application Programme Interfaces (APIS).
- Excellent networking capability.

5. Java in Web

Java covers the whole application from server to client and back again, it provides many powerful technologies, it can be used to extend the browser, and it provides good security system. HTML: HTML stands for hypertext markup Language. It is very useful to make web pages and very easy to learn. Hypertext Markup file is a text file containing small markup tags. These marks up tags tell the browser how to display a web page. It has two types of extensions one is html and second is htm but both are used for html web pages. For hypertext markup language you can use the simple text editor for example; use notepad for writing your HTML code in the windows. If you are using Mac you can use simple text editor. HTML uses

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approach of what you see is what you get. You can also use to write tags other software that is FrontPage and Dreamweaver. In HTML character are surrounded by the tags. HTML tags come in pair. The beauty of this language is that it is not case sensitive. Every web page need HTML with it you cannot make the good web pages. And it is the base for every web page and used to display the text in the web pages there are some other latest version of HTML like DHTML which stands for dynamic html and is used to make the web pages more interactive

6. Features of HTML

- It is simple to understand and implement.
- HTML constructs are very easy to comprehend, and can be used effectively by anybody.
- HTML syntax is a worldwide standard.
- The methodology used by HTML to markup information is independent of its representation on a particular hardware or software architecture.
- It is not a programming language.
- It is also not a description language

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7. Java Server Pages(JSP)

Java Server Pages (JSP) lets you separate the dynamic part of your pages from the static HTML. We simply write the regular html in the normal manner, using whatever Web-page-building tools you normally use. We then enclose the code for the c parts in special tags, most of which start with "<%" and end with %>". We normally give your file a jsp extension, and typically install it in any place you could place a normal Web page. Although what you write often looks more a regular html file than a servlet, behind the scenes, the JSP page just gets converted to a normal servlet, with the static html simply being printed to the output stream associated with the servlet's service method. This is normally done the first time the page is requested, and developers can simply request the page themselves when first installing it if they want to be sure that the first real user doesn't get a momentary delay when the JSP page is translated to a servlet and the servlet is compiled and loaded. Many Web servers let you define aliases so that a URL that appears to reference an html file really points to a servlet or JSP page.

A. Advantages of JSP

- Separation of static from dynamic content.
- Write Once Run Anywhere.
- Recommended Web access layer for n-tier architecture.
- Completely leverages the Servlet API.
- Platform independent.
- Reuse of components and tag libraries.
- Encapsulation of functionality.
- They have a better performance and scalability than ordinary CGI scripts, because they are persistent in memory and multi-threaded.

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- They have built in support for HTTP sessions, which makes application Programming possible.
- They have full access to Java Technology-Network awareness, threads and Database connectivity-without the limitations of clientside application applets.
- They are automatically recompiled when necessary.
- They exist in the ordinary Web server document space; no special URL mapping is required to address them.

B. How JSP works?

JSP pages exist in 3 forms or versions JSP source code consists of text file with an extension of jsp and contains a mix of HTML template code, Java language statements and JSP directives and actions that describe how to generate a web page to service a particular request.

- Java source code: the jsp container translates the jsp source code into the source code for an equivalent Java Servlet as needed.
- Compiled Java class: Like any other Java class, the generated servlet code is compiled into byte-codes in a .class file ready to be loaded and executed.

8. Introduction to Tomcat Web server

Tomcat is an open-source web server developed by Apache Group. Apache Tomcat is the servlet container that is used in the official Reference Implementation for the Java Servlet and Java Server Pages technologies. The Java Servlet and Java Server Pages specifications are developed by Sun under the Java Community Process. Web Servers like Apache Tomcat support only web components while an application server supports web components as well as business components (BEAs Web logic, is one of the popular application servers). To develop a web

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application with jsp/servlet install any web server like JRun, Tomcat etc to run your application.

A. Usage

Java Web Applications, Java Mobile Applications using J2ME

B. Access

Create a Java Web Application or Mobile Application using Net Beans Build and run project, this will automatically launch the Apache Tomcat as default.

9. Postgres

PostgreSQL also known as **Postgres**, is a [free and opensource relational database management system](#) (RDBMS) emphasizing [extensibility](#) and [SQL compliance](#). It was originally named POSTGRES, referring to its origins as a successor to the [Ingres](#) database developed at the [University of California, Berkeley](#). In 1996, the project was renamed to PostgreSQL to reflect its support for [SQL](#). After a review in 2007, the development team decided to keep the name PostgreSQL and the alias Postgres.

PostgreSQL features [transactions](#) with [Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability](#) (ACID) properties, automatically updatable [views](#), [materialized views](#), [triggers](#), [foreign keys](#), and [stored procedures](#). It is designed to handle a range of workloads, from single machines to [data warehouses](#) or [Web services](#) with many [concurrent users](#). It is the default

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database for [macOS Server](#) and is also available for [Windows](#), [Linux](#), [FreeBSD](#), and [OpenBSD](#).

A. Interfaces

For connecting to applications, PostgreSQL includes the built-in interfaces libpq (the official C application interface) and [ECPG](#) (an embedded C system). Third-party libraries for connecting to PostgreSQL are available for many [programming languages](#), including [C++](#), [Java](#), [Julia](#), [Python](#), [Node.js](#), [Go](#), and [Rust](#).

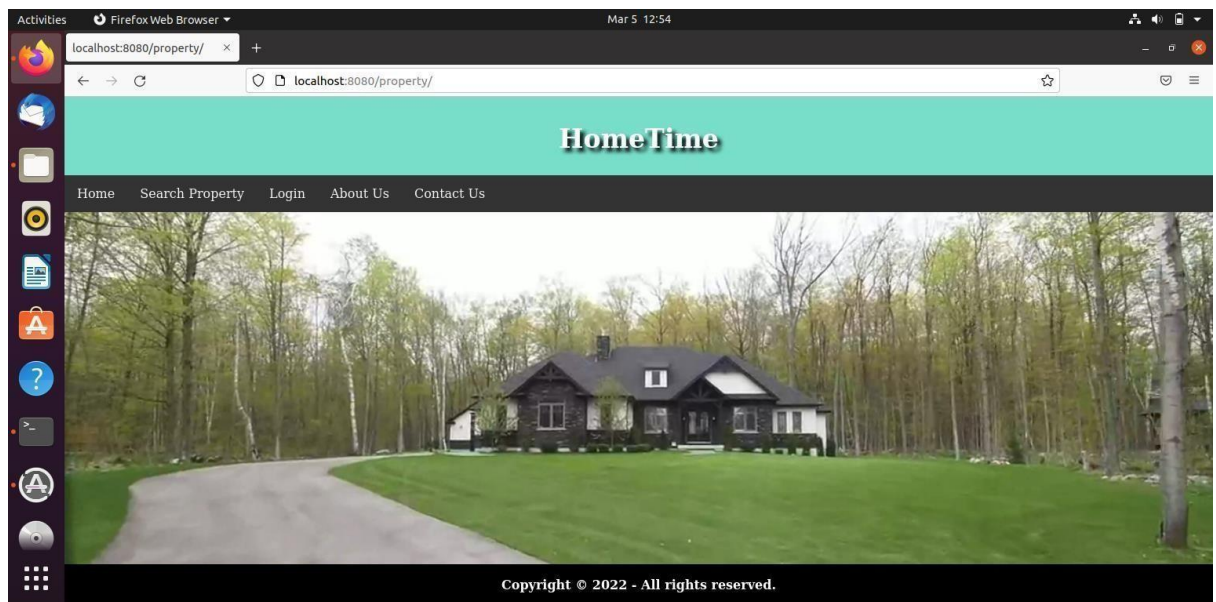
B. Standards compliance

PostgreSQL claims high, but not complete, conformance with the latest [SQL standard](#) (for version 13 "in September 2020, PostgreSQL conforms to at least 170 of the 179 mandatory features for [SQL:2016](#) Core conformance", and no other databases fully conformed to it. One exception is the handling of unquoted identifiers like table or column names. In PostgreSQL they are folded, internally, to lower case characters whereas the standard says that unquoted identifiers should be folded to upper case. Thus, `FOO` should be equivalent to `FOO` according to the standard. Other shortcomings `foo` not `foo` concern the absence of the MERGE command, or of temporal tables allowing automatic logging of row versions during transactions with the possibility of browsing in time (FOR SYSTEM TIME predicate).

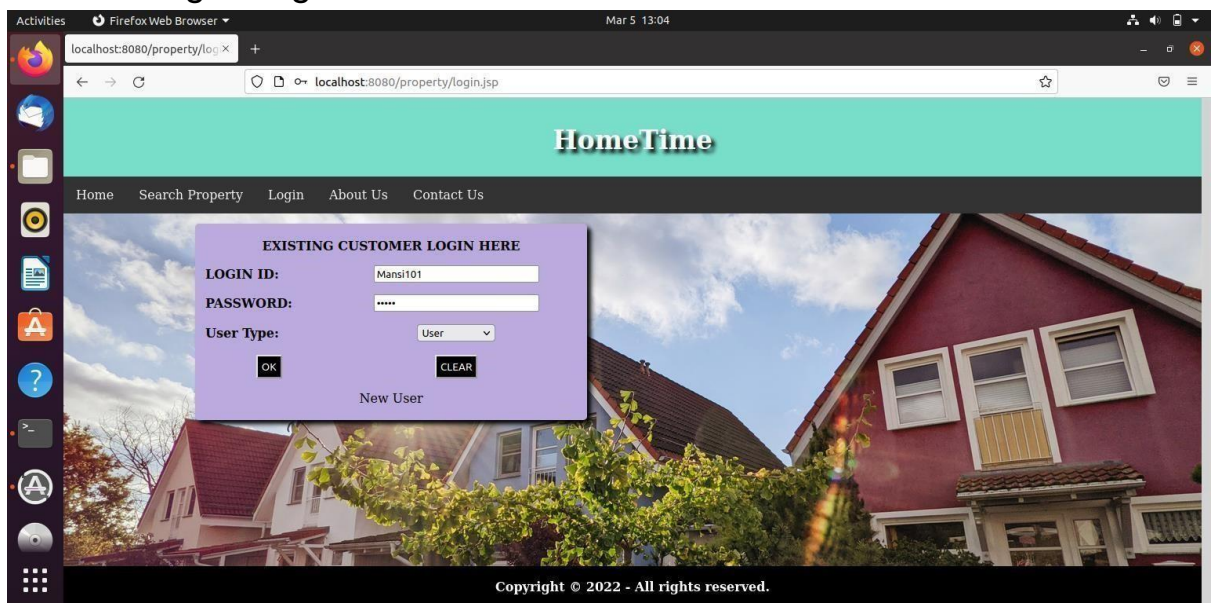
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USER INTERFACE DESIGN (SCREENS ETC.)

1. Home Page

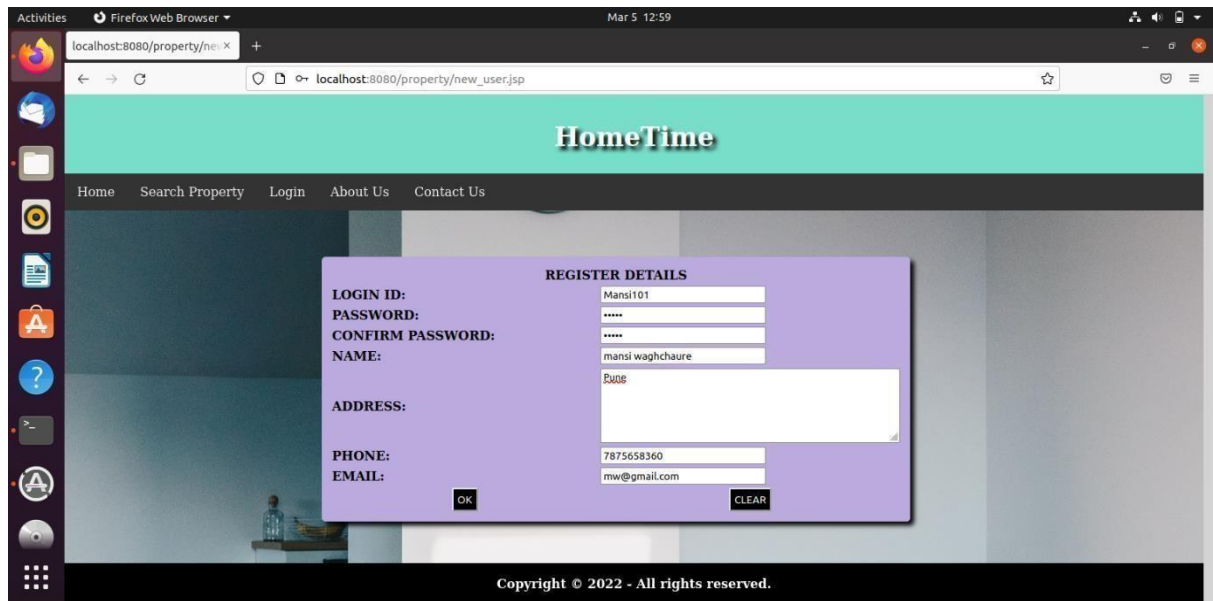


2. Login Page



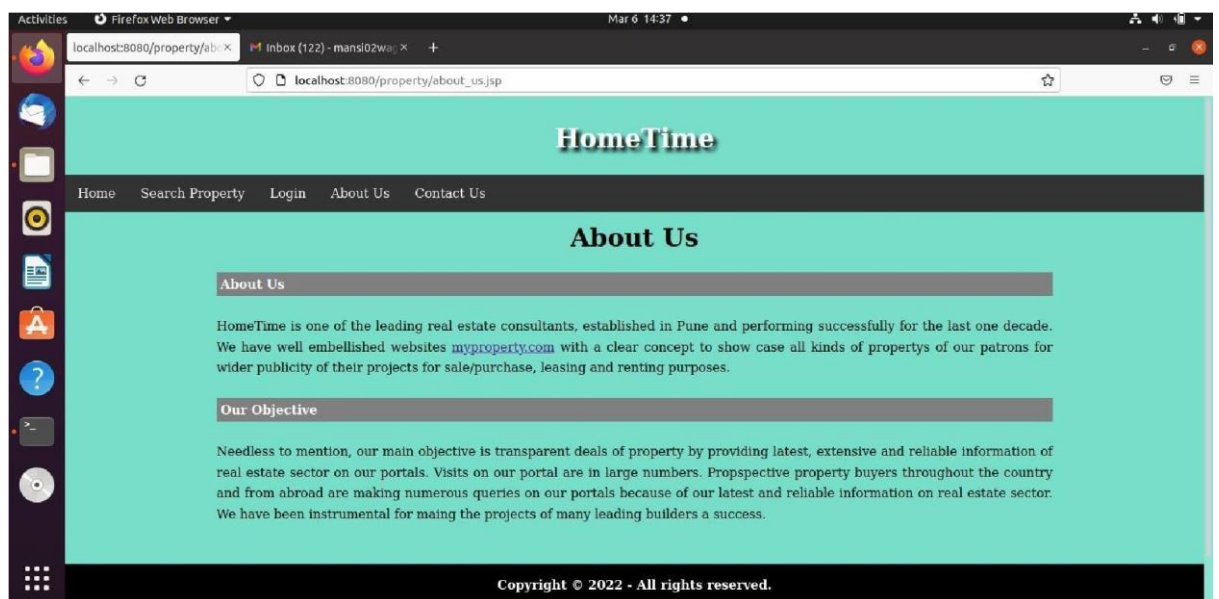
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3. New Registration



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/property/new_user.jsp`. The page features a teal header with the "HomeTime" logo and a navigation bar with links: Home, Search Property, Login, About Us, and Contact Us. A purple registration form is centered on the page. The form is divided into two columns. The left column contains labels for "LOGIN ID:", "PASSWORD:", "CONFIRM PASSWORD:", "NAME:", "ADDRESS:", "PHONE:", and "EMAIL:". The right column, titled "REGISTER DETAILS", contains input fields with the following values: "Mansi101" for Login ID, masked characters for Password and Confirm Password, "mansi waghchaure" for Name, a masked address for Address, "7875658360" for Phone, and "mw@gmail.com" for Email. "OK" and "CLEAR" buttons are at the bottom of the form. The footer of the page reads "Copyright © 2022 - All rights reserved."

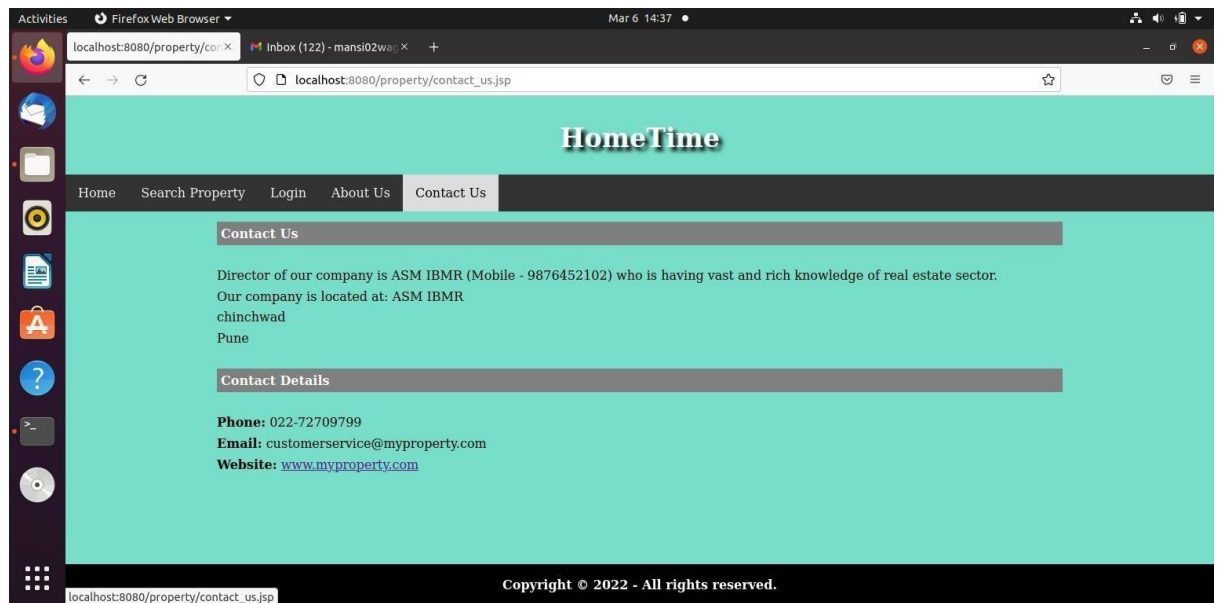
4. About Us



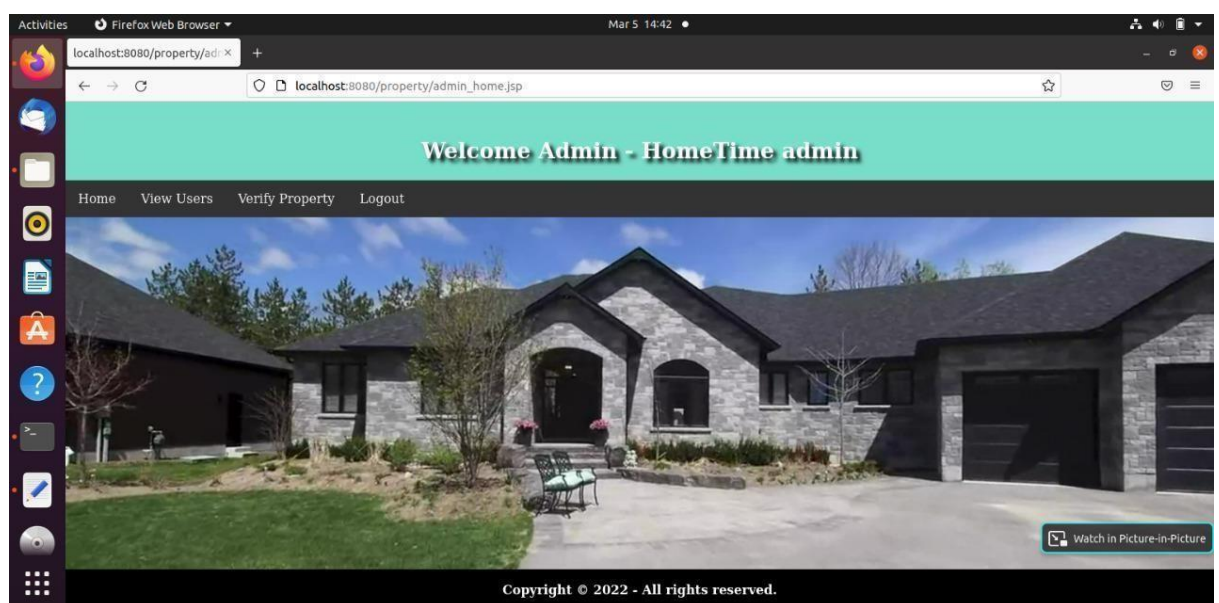
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/property/about_us.jsp`. The page features a teal header with the "HomeTime" logo and a navigation bar with links: Home, Search Property, Login, About Us, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled "About Us" and contains two sections: "About Us" and "Our Objective". The "About Us" section describes HomeTime as a leading real estate consultant established in Pune, performing successfully for the last decade, and mentions their website `myproperty.com`. The "Our Objective" section states that their main objective is to provide transparent deals of property by providing latest, extensive, and reliable information of the real estate sector. The footer of the page reads "Copyright © 2022 - All rights reserved."

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5. Contact us

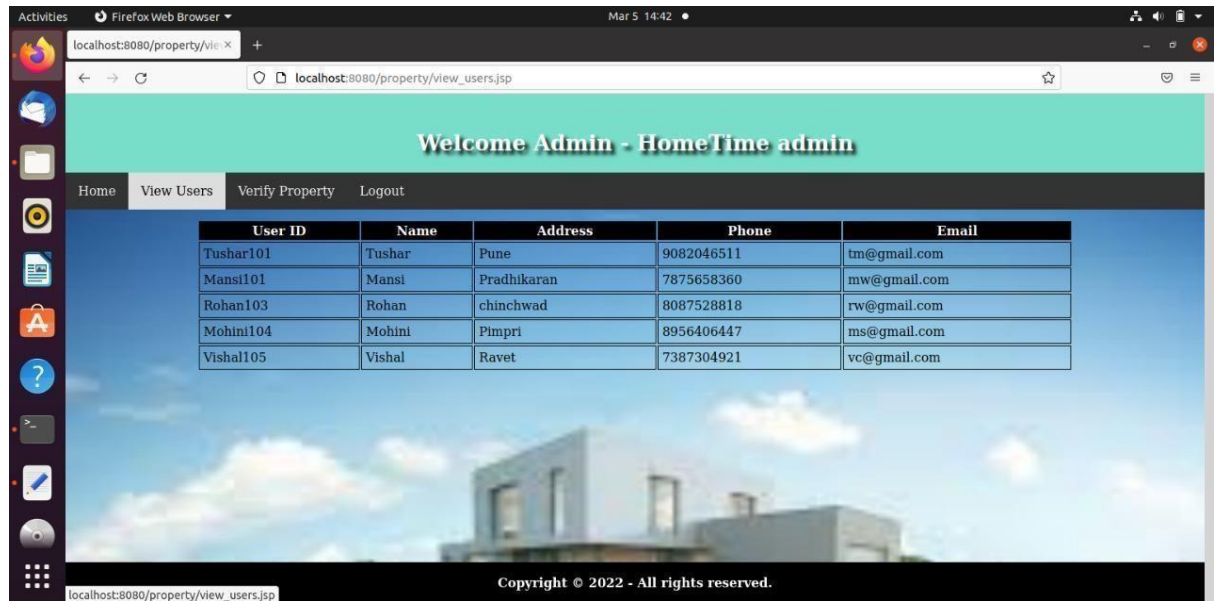


6. Admin Home Page

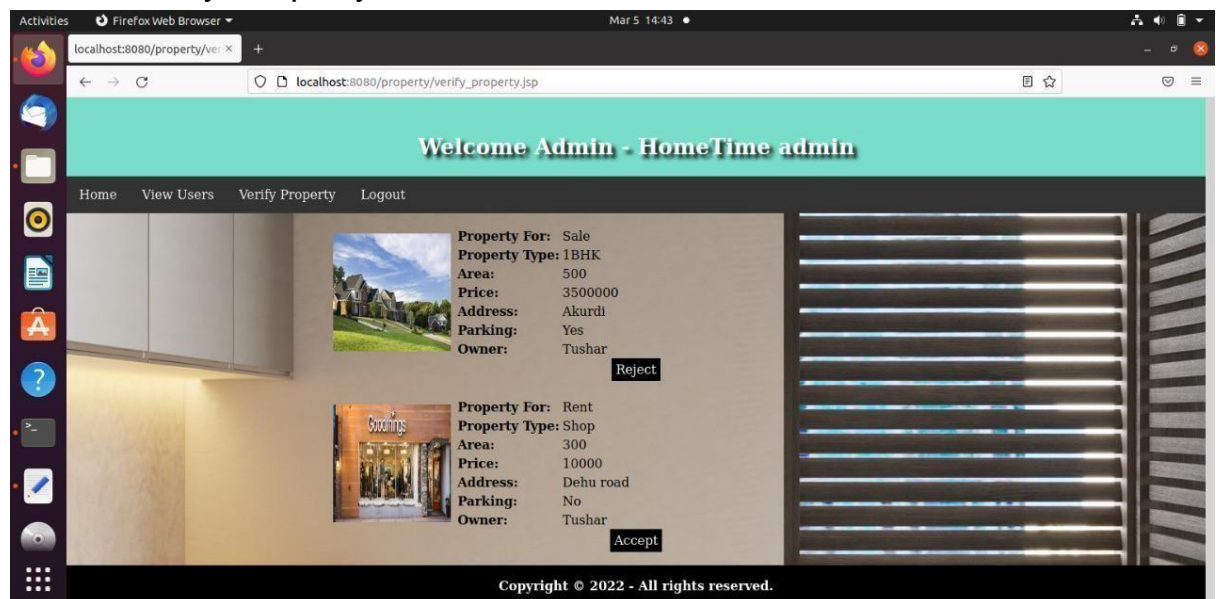


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7. View User

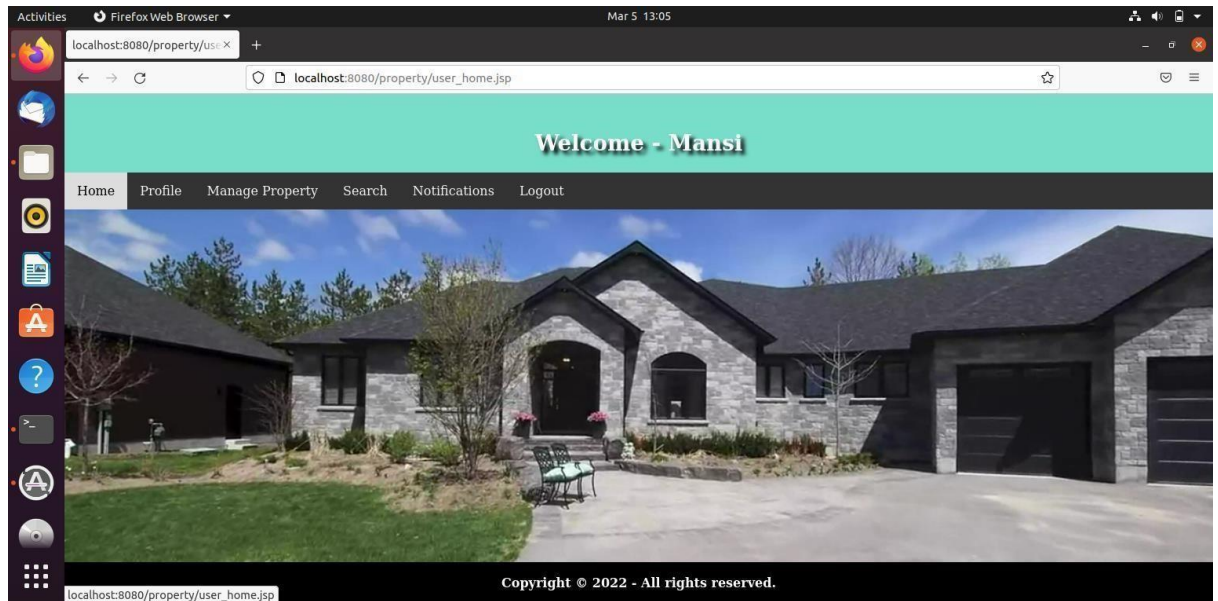


8. Verify Property

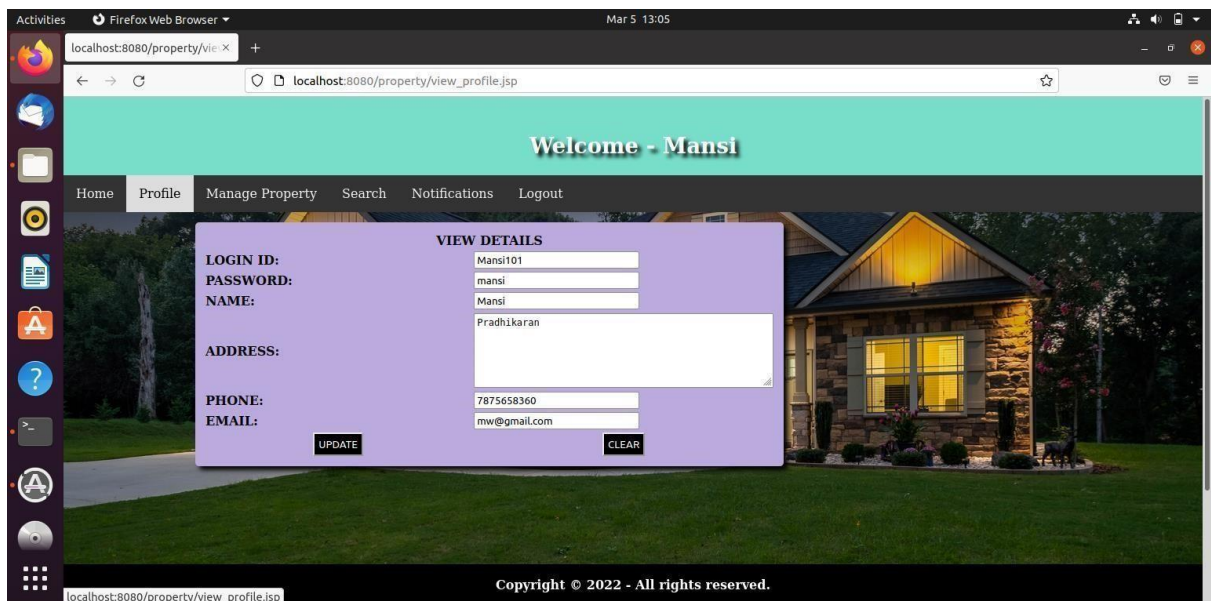


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9. User Home Page

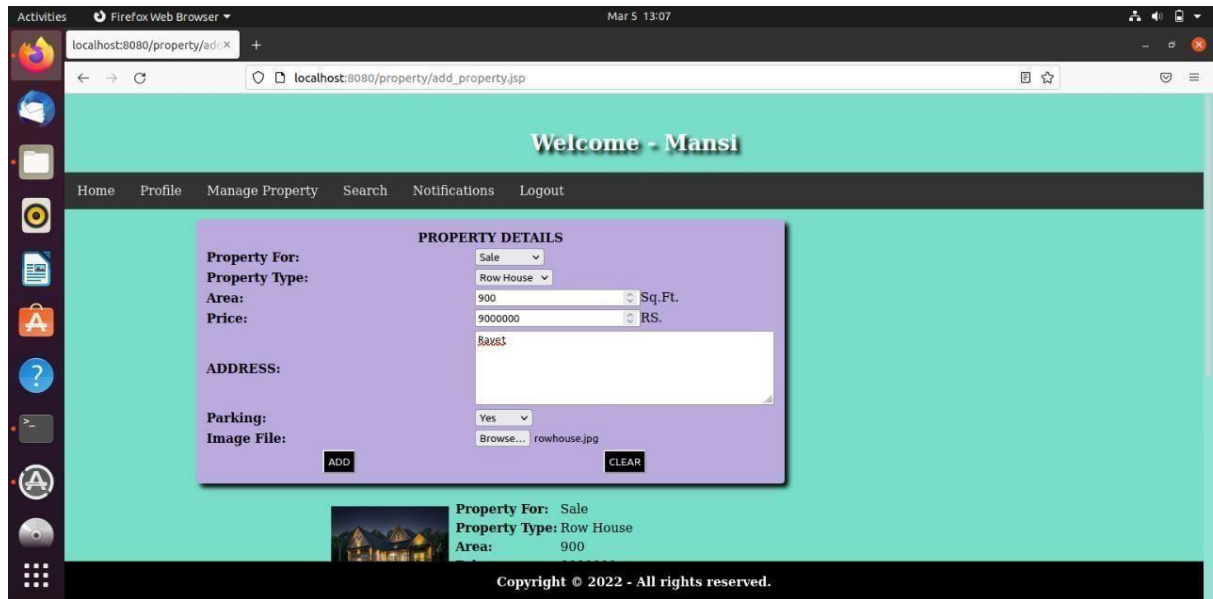


10. Profile

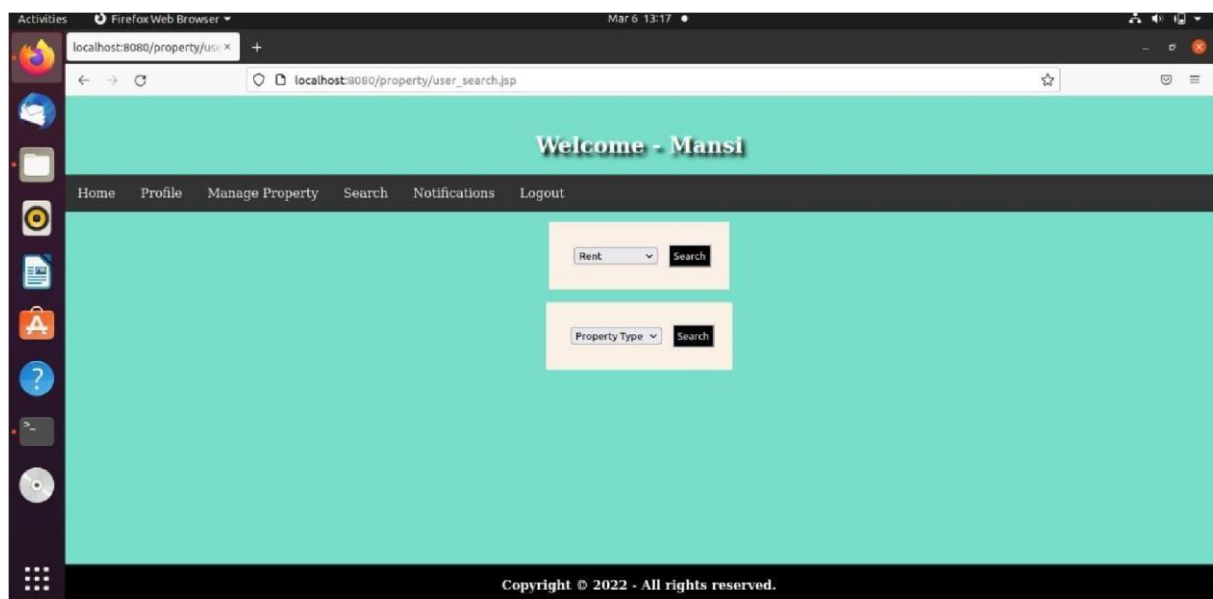


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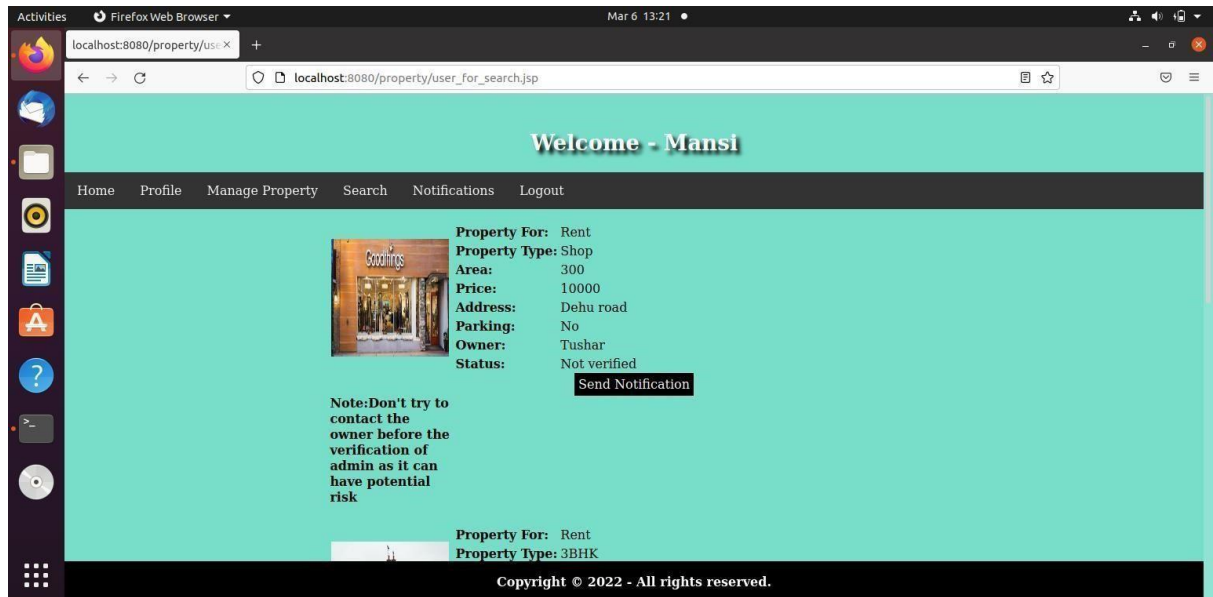
11. Manage Property



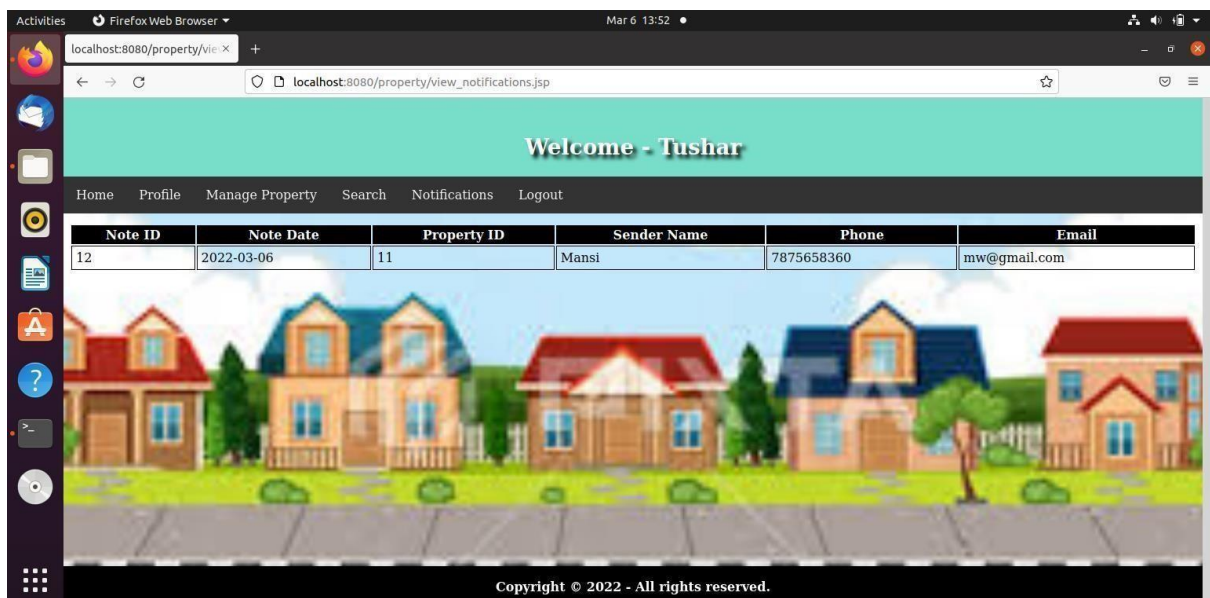
12. Search Property



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13. Notification



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PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT

Current system is designed in short amount of time so all functionality are not included in the system. More functionality can be included in the system in feature to help user of the system. There is no calculator for customers. SMS message alert will be including in this system to help the customer to know the details status about Home.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

To design and implement this project we plan that the project support to different types of users apart from its administrative part. When project is run for the first time it allowed the user to select as who he/she wants to login in the system. Project support login as teacher and login as student. If a user who is student, try to login as teacher system will not allow him and vice versa. User who adds as teacher in system will be able to punch test and questions to system and also will be able to observe the result of the student which attempt tests. User who login to system as student will be able to select a particular test and attempt questions depend on this test. After attempting the test and submitting that user will receive a message that you have attempt the test successfully and if the user tries to attempt the same test, system will not allow him/her. Also, a user which login to system as student will be able to observe the result of test, he/she attempt.

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VALIDATION CHECKS

Validation check is an automatic computer check to ensure that the data entered is sensible and reasonable. It does not check the accuracy of data but rather entities deliverables

For example, a Master's College student is likely to be aged between 20 and 25. The computer can be programmed only to accept numbers between 20 and 25. This is a range check.

However, this does not guarantee that the number typed in is correct. For example, a student's age might be 24, but if 21 is entered it will be valid but incorrect.

So, this is how validation works it just validates those entities not verifies it.

OBEJECTIVES OF SYSTEM

- It is very user-friendly and having added more features.
- To access more postal and parcel carriers.
- To improve our order and fulfilment operations.
- To integrate our customers.
- To develop global partnership.
- To keep payment details, document details, container details etc.

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- The System easily generates reports.
- Wastage of time is avoided.
- Provide security to data.
- Reduce manpower.
- Decrease manual mistakes.
- Easy maintenance of Import and Export document .

DRAWBACKS AND LIMITATIONS

- There is no calculator available for cost calculations.
- There is no option of sending SMS message alerts to supplier or customer for shipment purpose.

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SAMPLE PROGRAMME CODE

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css">
```

```
<jsp:include page="user_header.jsp"/>
```

```
<div class="main">
```

```
<form method='post'
```

```
action='http://localhost:8080/property/add'
```

```
enctype="multipart/form-data" name='myForm'>
```

```
<table class='regtab'>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <td colspan=2 align='center'><b>PROPERTY  
DETAILS</b></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <td><b>Property For:</b></td>    <td>
```

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```
<select name='pfor' required>
<option value=''>Sale/Rent</option>
<option value='Sale'>Sale</option>
<option value='Rent'>Rent</option>      </select>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><b>Property Type:</b></td>
<td>
<select name='ptype' required>
<option value=''>Select Type</option>
<option value='1BHK'>1BHK</option>
<option value='2BHK'>2BHK</option>
<option value='3BHK'>3BHK</option>
<option value='Row House'>Row House</option>
<option value='Shop'>Shop</option>
</select>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><b>Area:</b></td>
```

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```
<td><input type='number' name='area' min=250
required>Sq.Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td><b>Price:</b></td>
  <td><input type='number' name='price' min=1
required>Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td><b>ADDRESS:</b></td>
  <td><textarea          name='addr'          rows=5          cols=50
required></textarea></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td><b>Parking:</b></td>
  <td>
    <select name='parking' required>
      <option value=''>Yes/No</option>
      <option value='Yes'>Yes</option>
      <option value='No'>No</option>
    </select>
```

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```
        </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td><b>Image File:</b></td>        <td><input
type="file"                                name="pimg"
id="fileToUpload"></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td align='center'><input type='submit' value='ADD'
class='btn'></td>
        <td align='center'><input type='reset' value='CLEAR'
class='btn'></td>
    </tr>
</table>
<input type='hidden' name='uid'
value='<%=session.getAttribute("uid")%>'>
</form>

<%@page import="java.sql.*"%>
<%
    Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
```

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```
Connection con =  
DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5  
432/pms","postgres","");
```

```
String uid = session.getAttribute("uid").toString();
```

```
ResultSet rs =  
con.createStatement().executeQuery("select * from property  
where user_id='"+uid+"' order by property_id");  
while(rs.next()){  
  
%>
```

```
<table align='center' width='70%'
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <td align='center'><img  
src='images/<%=rs.getInt(1)%>.jpg' width=150 height=150/></td>
```

```
    <td align='center' width='80%'
```

```
        <table>
```

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```
<tr>
```

```
    <td><b>Property
```

```
For:</b></td><td><%=rs.getString(2)%></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <td><b>Property
```

```
Type:</b></td><td><%=rs.getString(3)%></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td><b>Area:</b></td><td><%=rs.getString(4)%></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td><b>Price:</b></td><td><%=rs.getString(5)%></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td><b>Address:</b></td><td><%=rs.getString(6)%></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td><b>Parking:</b></td><td><%=rs.getString(7)%></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```


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```
        <td><b>Status:</b></td><td><%
out.print(rs.getInt(9)==1?"Approved":"Pending");%></td>
    </tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td align='center'><a
href='del_property.jsp?pid=<%=rs.getInt(1)%>' class='btn'
style='text-decoration:none;'>Delete</a></td>
    <td align='center'><a
href='update_property.jsp?pid=<%=rs.getInt(1)%>' class='btn'
style='text-decoration:none;'>Update</a></td>
</tr>
</table><br>
<%
    }
%>
</div>
<jsp:include page="footer.jsp"/>
```

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FUTURE SCOPE

- The web application involves almost all features of the online property purchase.
- Giving property site for all metro cities.
- Upload videos/ 3d views of the property.
- We can add an additional constraint to our project. We will also try to make the modification, update, delete.
- The key focus is given on data security, as the project is online and will be transferred in network. The speed and accuracy will be maintained in a proper way.

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CONCLUSION

This project work holds a very important place in my life because it has given me my first chance to get a look and feel of the corporate environment. During development of this system module I learn new technologies, which would serve me in future. We have tried our level best to develop a system according to user requirement. The “**Own Your Home**” system has been developed with due sincerity and diligence by following standard development practices. The system delivered functionality as required by the client satisfaction. The system has proved for the organization popularity between its client and company. Also, we can't ignore the drawbacks and limitation of our system and in future we will make the enhancement on the system. Altogether it was a great experience, and we have learned a lot during system development. Working on this project I got exposed to realistic approach of designing and could learn various Import Export activities and improvise on my development skills.

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Following books were helpful to us in building and understanding the concepts. Also these books proved to be of great importance during the actual development i.e. Design & coding of the System:

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